PARLIAMENT CONVENES.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH READ TO HER LOYAL LAWMAKERS.

Lord Salisbury Thinks the Government Poltey to to Permit One Part of the Irtsh to Oppress the Rest-He Thinks Most of the Gladstone Programme Won't be Undertaken-The Earl of Kimberley Replies-Gindstone will Introduce His Home Rule till on Next Monday-Balfour Speaks.

LONDON, Jan. 31 .- A careful search of the vaults of the House of Commons this morning falled to discover any lurking Guy Fawkes, or barrels of gunpowder, or dynamite bombs. The ancient ceremony was performed with the same formality and ceremony as for nearly three hundred years past. There was the customary race for seals. The first member to arrive was H. Seton-Karr, Conservative M. P. for Saint Helen's. Mr. Seton-Karr, who is 40 years of age and was born in India, got to the House as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, He was followed three-quarters of an hour later by Mr. J. E. Johnson-Ferguson, Liberal M. P. for Middle Leicestershire. It was not until 7:45 o'clock that the stream of legislators began to set in. From that time until 11 e'clock the House presented the appearance of a hatter's showroom.

Mr. J. Austen Chamberlain, the Unionist whip, drove up to the House of Commons at an early hour in a cab. The young Un'on st had with him in the cab a store of silk hats, which he deposited on the third banch below the gangway on the Government side, thus securing these places for the Liberal-Unionists. Parliament met at the appointed hour, and the Queen's speech was read, as follows: Here is the Queen's speech opening the sea-

My Loans and Gentlemen: My friendly and har nonious relations with all the powers con-tinue. Their declarations from every charter are taxonable to the maintenance of Turopean

pence.

The connection with the approaching evacuation of Uganda by the British East Africa Company, I have deemed it expedient to anthorize a Commissioner of experience and ability to examine on the spot, with adequate provisions for his safety, into the best means of dealing with the country, and to report to the fovernment.

provisions for his safety, into the best means of dealing with the country, and to report to the Government.

"In view of recent occurrences in Egypt, I have determined upon making a slight augmentation in the number of British troops in that country. This measure does not indicate a change of policy or a modification of the assurances my Government has given from time to time resinecting the British occupation of Egypt. The Khedive has declared in terms satisfactory to me his intention to follow henceforward the established practice of previous consultation with my Government in political affairs, and his desire to act in cordial cooperation with it.

"In relation to both Egypt and Uganda, papers in continuation of those heretofore presented will at once be laid before you.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: Estimates of the charges necessary for the public service during the coming financial year have been framed and will be laid before you at an early date.

"My Londs and GENTLEMEN: I have observed with concern the wide prevalence of agricultural distress in many parts of the causes of the present depression some are of a temporary nature, but without doubt you will take this grave matter into your consideration and make it the subject of careful inquiry.

The proclamations recently in force which placed Ireland under exceptional provisions of law have been prevoked, and I have satisfac-

"The proclamations recently in force which placed Ireland under exceptional provisions of law have been revoked, and I have satisfaction in informing you that the condition of that country with respect to agrarian crime continues to improve.

"A bill will be submitted to you on the earliest available occasion to amend the provisions for the government of Ireland. This bill has been prepared with the desire to afford contentment to the Irish people, to afford of injortant relief to Parliament, and to furnish additional securities for the strength and union of the empire.

"Bills will be promptly laid before you for the amendment of the system of registration in Great Britain, for shortening the duration of Parliaments, and for establishing equality in the franchise by the limitation of each elector to a single vote.

the franchise by the limitation of each elector to a single vote.

"There will also be proposed to you various bills bearing on the condition of labor, among which there will be measures in relation to the liability of employers, the hours of labor of rallway servants, and a bill to amend the law of conspiracy. Your attention will likewise be invited to measures for the further improvement of local government, including bills for the creation of parish councils, for an enlargement of the powers of the London County Council, for the prevention of the growth of new vested interests in ecclesiastical establish direct local countrol of the inportraffic, together with other measures of public utility. "I humbly commend your labors on these and other subjects to the guidance of the Almighty."

Aimighty."

When the House reassembled in its own oom Mr. Gladstone was vociferously cheered. le took the oath as Minister and was followed by his colleagues. The Right Hon. A. J. Balour, the Conservative lender, was likewise decred loudly by the Conservatives and Libral-Unonists.

In the House of Lords several new pears, in-

four, the Conservative lender, was likewise cheered loudly by the Conservatives and Liberal-Cononists.

In the House of Lords several new peers, including Lord Hayfair, took the oath prescribed for new members of the House. The Prince of Wales and his son, the Duke of York, had seats on the cross bench. They remained through part of the denate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

Lord Brassy moved the adoption of the stdress, His motion was seconded by Lord Thring. Both mover and seconder speke in general terms in support of the thovernment.

Lord Thring, many years before his clevation to the peerage, which occurred in 1886, held the post of Parliamentary Councel, and in this capacity draffied the bills of successive Covernments. In speaking in support of Jord Brassy's motion he made an effective altision to the Home Rule bill of 1883, which, he said, be had arrived at an independent conclusion that home rule was the only remedy for the troudes in Ireian's. Though an old man, he supposed he had been selected to support the address in Ireian's. Though an old man, he supposed he had been selected to support the address in Ireian's remarks were greeted with heers from the Discreas.

Lord Thring, Said he declined at present to onestion, after passing a compliment on Lord Thring, Said he declined at present to onestion the foreign policy of the Governight, so far as known in the absence of officed appears the below of the new Ministry recited to be lounded on sound principle and to be executed with adjacent and speech to the condens to the discattrees were the below of the said the modified supers the below of the said the superior and to be executed with adjacent and still Presish Projet rendered the difficulties surfamiliarly and of the Government and Still Presish Projet rendered the difficulties surfamiliarly and the foreign powers and sond the first the foreign of the whole Instruction in 1921and had to consider the surfamiliar has been the get the surfamiliar was law to foreign and the surfamiliar

their heed muon the need of the Protestant Population.

With regard to the other questions mentioned in the Queen's speech, Lord Salisbury declared that molody believed that they would ever be undertaken. They were simply a specific not the programme adopted by the Literal Conference at Newcastle.

Lord Salisbury also minded to the agricultural depression, the said that acriculture suffered most from want of confidence the free limits the minds of owners of carital with apprehension. There was no country in the world, Lord Salisbury added, where properly was now so insectre as in Great Britain, in consequence of erroneous legislative action. United of Heart inear."

When the Earl of himberley, Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for Initia, stose to reply to Lord Salisbury the few pre-

Then the Enri of himberley, Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for India, arosa to reply to Lord Satisbury the few prelaies who occupied the Bishop's bench in their amplitude of rotes began to move out of the Hohse. The Eight Hon, and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Satisbury, and the Fight Hon, and lost lev. William Dairymple Machagas, Archbishop of York led the Way, Whataset the declate ever held vanished with Lord Satisbury's investives. The Farl of himberley middly is monastrated with Lord Satisbury's investives. The Farl of himberley middly is monastrated with Lord Satisbury for accusing the Government of having sympathy for Irish criminals. He promised to introduce the Home Rule bill in the House of Lords as soon as it passed the Home Rule bill inglished the Home Rule bill would not be a milk and water measure. The Duke of Devonshire made a prosy speech concerning the delay of the Govern-

ment in giving the country information about the Gladstonian plan of home rule. Upon motion of the Marquis of Londonderry the debate was then adjourned.

The early evening was passed in the House of Commons in giving notices of motions, Notice that Mr. Gladstone would introduce his Home Rule bill on next Monday eligited prolonged Liberal cheers, Col. Nolan, Parnellite, for North Galway, tried to raise a discussion of priestly intimidation in Ireland by moving a suspension of the issue of the writ for South Meath, where ratrick Fullam, anti-Parnellite, was unscated recently. Upon Mr. Gladstone's suggestion that he desired to expedite the business of the House as much as possible, Col. Nolan agreed to postpone the motion.

At 8:30 o'clock George Lambert, Liberal, for the South Moulton division of Devonshire, rose to move the address. He snoke to empty benches, as did also Mark Beanfoy, Liberal, for the kennington division of Lambeth, who seconded his motion. The House filled like marie, however, when Arthur J. Balfour, First Lori of the Treasury in the last Salisbury Cabinet, and now leader of the Unionist opposition, arose, somewhat languishy, and, and a sterm of opposition choers, began in a sneering tone a general criticism of the Government. He congratulated the Cabinet upon the abandonment of the policy to a andon Uganda—the policy which had been so fervently recommended by the Chameolor of the Exchequer (Sir William Harcourt) before he attained his present office, in their Expirian policy, Mr. Balfour said, the Ministers could rein upon the support of the opposition as long as they unless directed by rais uther these were uncloubted by rais uther these were uncloubted by rais uther these ment would at their enricest cannon ones they unless directed the prime Minister and the Chief Secretary for ireland when they were in the omposition. Both were to blame for raising hones which teel the Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary for ireland when they were in the opposition. Both were to blame for raising hones

Mr. Baifour then denounced the Evicted Tenants Commission as so unfairly constituted that they were breamisted presenting a trustworthy report. As Mr. Baifour proceeded with a profix statement of bus objections to the Government's policy, the interest of the House waned percepting. Toward the close of his speech he warmed again to his subject. He demanded that the Home secretary should say whether or not the release of Egan and Callan, the frish dynamiters, was part of a policy of amnesty intended to involve the release of all the Irish dynamiters, and he charged Mr. Morley, Irish secretary, with inving used the Crown prerogative for political purposes. Mr. Gindstone was cheered loudly when he

charged Mr. Morley, Irish Secretary, with having used the Crown prerogative for political purposes.

Mr. Gladstone was cheered loudly when he rose to answer Mr. Ealfour. He had noticed, he said, that with the continued growth of legismitive arrears, the eagerness of the country for vigorous legislation increased. He had decided to lose no time, therefore, in satisfying this eagerness. He would secure the appearance of the would secure the appearance of the would experience of the manifest of the Mr. Bulliour for assailing with inflammatover idea and Sectland. He reproached Mr. Bullour for assailing with inflammatover ideas and Sectland. He reproached Mr. Bullour for assailing with inflammatover ideas as bill not yet introduced, and for doing his utness to require the mine's of his followers against a plan of Home Eule of which he was still ignorant. Mr. Inflorm had asked where there was an Empire which had been strengthened by the adoption of local autonomy. Mr. Gladstone replied that, as bord Salisbury had done some years ago, he would point to Austria-itungaryas an Hustration applicable to the case of Great Britain and Ireland. He would also point to the British colonies, which sixty years ago were ruled from London, but demanded separation and for leand, and treply to Mr. Bulfour's invectives against Mr. Morley's administration of Ireland, except to say that the wise policy of clemency had been simultaneous with a great decrease of agrarian crime. Mr. Bulfour's attack upon the Evicted Tenants Commission recoiled upon himself. Why did he not wait until the Commission's protosals came before the House, when he could arge his objections with greater force. The result of this inquiry would enable the Government to affairs there. The result of this inquiry would enable the Government would lose no time in getting out of Egypt.

Mr. Balfour tose and repudiated the charge that he had surgested the probability of a basty evacuation. Upon resuming Mr. Gladstone repeated his appeal to the House not to be moved by prem

FINNEGAN'S BIG HEAD.

It Cansed Him to be Caught Like a Rat in

Joe Chee, an intelligent looking Chinaman. 26 years old, who keeps a laundry at 504 West Fifty-first street, appeared as a complainant efore Justice Smith in the Yorkville Police Donnelly of 548 West Forty-ninth street, Daniel Dougherty of 744 Tenth avenue, Nicholas Lawrence of 528 West Forty-ninth street, and William Finnegan of 302 West Fortyninth street. Although scarcely of voting age, gre three of the men have served their time up the Justice Smith to Finnegan's large head. On Sunday night Joe Chee locked up his hundry

Justice Smith to Finnegan's large head. On Sunday night Joe Chee locked up his laundry and went down to Mott street to visit a sick friend. About 80 clock Policoman Madden of the Forty-seventh street station heard a noise in the tear of the handry, and started to investigate. As he entered the rear ward three men bolted over a tene and disappeared.

The policeman was about to give chase when curses both hand and iden drew his attention toward Joes back window. The policeman could just make out in the uncertain light a dark body. To which was attached a pair of vigorously keeding legs.

Tectawdesake, pull open der shutter. I'm che king ter death, 'said a hellow voice from the in-like of the anadry.

Leen me out and I spleat, so held me Gawd. Tollowed by a terrille series of kicks, which ended in a groun.

When the policeman opened the shutter a dilapidated spenamen of a west side tough fell in a hear outside the window.

"Me neck! me neck!" winned the tough, as he was marched around to the Forty-seventh street station house, where he gave his name as William Innegan, and readily told the names of his companions, whom he accused of descring him.

The burg are independent through an iron tar and cut a hole in the shutter, through which the anacy night the police arrested l'innegan had a tempted to crawk the amancy pight the police arrested l'innegan accompanions.

gan's contantons. Le Chee told the Justice that had the burthe three told the dustries that had the curreliars speciesded in getting into the laundry they would have secured a gold watch and a lot of clotching valued at \$150. The prisoners were held in \$1,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GOULD'S SEVEN RECEIVELSHIPS. All the Lovell Book Companies Are Now in

His Hands. Charles W. Gould was appointed restorday by Judge Barrett receiver of the two remaining satisfidiary companies of the United States Book Company. They were the National Book Company and the Empire Publishing Company. The attachments against the flovendon Company and the International Book Company were taken off yesterday, so that their assets are entirely at Mr. fould's dis-posal as receiver. The same is true of the National book Company. Mr. fould consid-ered the release of the attachments a good day's work. He had nothing to say as to the control situation.

day's work. He had nothing to say as to the general situation.

Mr. Keilogg of Carter, Finney & Kellogg, John W. Lovell's lawyers, said that nobody was going to be a loser through the difficulties into which the United States Lock Company had failen, the hundred cents on every dollar of its distillities would be paid even if the company did not resume business, but it was likely to resume. He added that the \$250, taid in promissory notes which the trustees said Mr. Lovel hadn't accounted for would be forthcoming when the proper time arrived.

Fire in Broadway.

A patrolman of the Broadway squad saw three girls rush bareheaded from the fivestory building 310 Proadway at 12:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The girls screamed "Fire?" and the policeman sent in an alarm. "Fire!" and the policeman sent in an alarm. The firemen confined the flames to the upper stories. The fire originated in a pile of celluloid clippings on the third floor, accupied by Lucckel. Unger & to, manufacturer of Christimas cards and novelties, whose loss was SiS, titt. The thirty-eight girls employed by the firm had ample time to escane by the staircase. Some of them lost their wraps. The ground floor was occupied by T. S. Conroy, itshing tackle, and the Frederick W. Janssen Company. Their stock was slightly damaged by water. H. Stringell, tennis outfitter, occupying the fifth floor, was damaged by water to the extent of \$2,000. The fire blocked trafficuntil ster 2 o clock.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS THE SENATE AT LAST PASSES THE

ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Senator Wolcott Makes a Sharp Speech Against It-Senator Vest Votes "No" in Spite of Legislative Instructions-He Says He Prefers His Self-respect to Political Applause-Some Tilts in the House,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31,-The Senate got rid to-day of the legislative incumbus under which it has labored since the first day of the The Anti-Option bill reached the point at which voting began at 3:15 P. M. The first vote was on an amendment offered by Mr. Vilna (Dom., Win.) to the George substitute. and the amendment was rejected-yeas, 21 nays, 50. Then the George substitute itself was rejected-yeas, 19; nays, 51. And finally the bill was passed by a vote of 40 to 20. There were many members of the House of Representatives, at times almost as many of them as there were Senators, present in the Senate Chamber during the voting and the preliminary discussions of the bill; and the deepest interest was manifested in the pro ceedings, as well on the floor as in the crowd-The resolution offered yesterday by Mr.

Chandler (Rep., N. H.) requesting the Prestdent to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the Provisional Government of Hawaii was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Chandler explained his motives for offering it. He had not intended, he said, that it should be acted upon without consideration by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and he had intended yesterday to move its reference to that committee. It had occurred to him. however, that it would be wise for Congress to initiate action on the subject. The commissioners from the present Provisional Government of Hawaii would not arrive in Washington until the end of this week, and it was fair to presume that the rest of the week be occupied by the Executive in considering the subject. The 4th March would then be near at hand. In view of the shortness of the session and of the destrability of avoiding an extra session, he thought that action should be taken on the subject by Congress. He thought it due to the Commissioners, who were now on their way to Washington, that a full and complete statement should be made to them of the American policy, and that Congress should be prepared to state fully and frankly the position of the United States with reference to Hawaii to such foreign Governments as might take an interest in the question. He moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Palettees. the reference of the resolution to the commit-tee on Foreign Belations.

Mr. Delph (Lop., Ore.) thought that the time had acrived for a well-defined aggressive American policy. He began to read a long statement of the population, trade, and com-morce of the Hawaiian Islands. Before he had concluded, the resolution was laid aside without action and the Anti-Option bill was had concluded, the resolution was had aside without action and the Anti-Option bill was taken us.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) opposed the Anti-Option bill as not sauctioned by the Constitution, as vicious in principle, and as not calculated to work benefit, but injury, to the people in whose interest it professed to be framed. The Anti-Trust law of a few years ago ought to be a lession to Senators. It had been advecated and passed on the ground that the effect of trade combinations was to raise prices, but the only effect of that law had been large contributions from those trusts to the Democratic National Committee. (Laughter, He believed that if the bill became a law the effect would be to lower the prices of agricultural products, and the clamers for its appeal would be far louder than were new the demands for its passage. He believed, also, that half of the Senators who would vote for the measure were at heart opposed to it, and would vote so only because they were influenced by the unreasonnial elemands of grangers at home, who, not knowing what they wanted, asked for the passage of this bill. The real demand for the passage of this bill. The real demand for the passage of this bill. The real demand for the passage of this bill. The real demand for the passage of this bill. The real demand for the passage of this bill. The real demand for the passage of this bill. The real demand for the passage of this bill. The real demand for the sill, however, came from the association of miliers and from the owners of elevators, who, if they could exclude other bidders, would buy at their own terms and in the months when they needed the grain. And if his inequilable and oppressive measure should become a law they would be the masters of the situation. The bill was a lie upon its face, it was far more immoral than the practices it aimed at.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) argued on constitutional grounds against the bill and against the George substitute for it.

Mr. Higgins 'liep', Jel.) made an argument

practices it aimed at.

Mr. Gray (Dem. Del.) argued on constitutional grounds against the bill and against the George substitute for it.

Mr. Higgins (lep., Del.) made an argument in favor of the bill. He argued that the system of "future dealings," as practised in the exchanges, was a continental and world-wide interference with the law of supply and demand, and that under it the producers of the country were made the sport of those who chose to gamble in their producers.

Explanations of the reasons why they felt counselled to vote against the bill were given by Mesers, Berry (Dem., Ark.). Bute (Dem., Tenn.) Vance (Dem., N. C.), Butler, Dem. (S. C.), and Vest (Dem., Mo.).

Mr. Vest spoke of the action of the House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature in instructing the Senators from that State to vote for the bill, and said that he preferred his own self-respect to personal or nelitical appliance. There was sunsitine in other places headed washington city, and the air of the prairies was purer than that of the Senate chamber. He should, therefore, with the greatest pleasure, vote against the bill.

All 3:15 the discussion on the bill was closed and the voting began. The too greatest pleasure, vote against the bill.

Yes—Wesser, Almen, Elas Remer, Carles, and lee, toekerel Luton, Baye, Bushe, Failed, Bayes, Bushe, Bushe, Bushe, Bushe, Petton, Pres. Gailinger, Goston, Bush, Hambourg, Bawe, Hesens, Bushon, Pauc, Spure, Stockhildge, Teller, Persua, Pettinger, Hesens, Bushon, Pauc, Spure, Stockhildge, Teller, Persua, Vestinger, March, Pauc, March, Peter, Persua, Vestinger, Hesens, Bushon, Pauc, Spure, Stockhildge, Teller, Persua, Vestinger, March, Pauc, March, Peter, Persua, Vestinger, Hesens, Bushon, Pauc, Spure, Stockhildge, Teller, Persua, Vestinger, Medical, Margan, Pauc, Rate, and Alien, Jones Over, Jan. Pauc, Alienser, Land, March, Peter, Persua, Vestinger, Medical, Alariel and Quay, Bate and Alien, Jones Over, Jan. Pauc, Alienser, Land, March, Peter, Persua, Vestinger, Medical, March, Pauc, March,

Mr. Mr. Dolph (Rep., Or.) took the floor and con-tinued the speech which he had begun this morning on the subject of annexation of the Hawning Islands. When he closed, the con-sideration of the Fortification bill was pro-ceeded with. No progress, however, was made, and the Senate at 5:50 P. M. adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Representative De Armond (Dem., Mo.) put little spice into the proceedings of the House to-day by making an attack upon the Civil Service law, and for some minutes it seemed as though the House would be precipitated into a general discussion of that institution. But no civil service reformer thought the speech demanded a reply. Then a controversy as to the Democracy of Mr. Enlos of Tenner see and Mr. Bland of Missouri entertained the House for a while, based upon an amendment

liouse for a while, based upon an amendment calered by the former which the latter construed as a surrender to the protectionists. This also ended in a flash, without injury to either gentleman.

The liouse resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation to continue the building of the library of Congress was reached. Mr. Enlos them, Team, moved an amendment providing that the Chief of Engineers shall award all contracts for material to the lowest responsible bidder, and the preference shall be given to have over foreign products when material of equality good quality of home production is offered at equal or lower prices.

Mr. togswell thep, Mass, hoped that the amendment would be adented because it involved such good Republican protective doctring.

The amendment was adopted.

doctrine.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) gave notice that he would demand in the House a rea and nay vote on the amendment relative to marble for the Congressional library. It was plain to him that a Democratic House, which was opposed to motection, should not put itself up in taxor of Tenicessee marble and in opposition to Italian marble. It was a protectionist proposition.

Mr. Duchman (Rep., N. J.) thanked God that this Democratic House, even in a moment of forgetfulness, had done an American thing. Mr. Lules said that the gentleman from Missouri had misinter preted his amendment. It did not contain any provision for the use of Tennessee marble, nor did it contain any principle of prefection. Its purpose was to put the American citizen on an equal footing with the foreigner. put the American citizen on an equal footing with the foreigner.

Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., O.)—Does not the amendment give the domestic marble the alvantage of the per cent?

That is, suggested Mr. Reed (Rep., Mc.).

That is, suggested Mr. Reed (Rep., Mc.).

Mr. Cabes I do not wish my Democracy impugned by any ruler from Maine.

Mr. De Armend (Dem., Mc.), speaking upon a formal amendment, talked against the Civil bervice law in a way which provided the friends of that measure and almost precipitated affight. Mr. De Armond asserted that the civil service policy as practised in this country was a fraud and a sham. It was not based upon manhood or upon conviction, and did not require even filness, for the examinations were schoolboy affairs and did not show capacity or ability for the work to be per-

formed. The civil service should be purged. There was now practically a life tenure of office, which was un-American.

The civil service men in the House syldentify did not think there was any occasion for a reply to Mr. De Armond, and the reading of the bill was proceeded with.

The reading of the bill having been completed, the portions of the bill which had been passed over without projudice were reverted to.

Mr. Outhwaite Dem., O. offered an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the redemption of the torn and mutilated United States currency. He offered the amendment, he said, in the interest of the health of the people. Our paper currency had, indeed, become filty lucre. The money became unit to use. It was a torn; it had a bad oder; it transmitted disease, and it was a shame to the American people. The amendment was ruled out on a noint of order.

The next item to be taken up was that which appropriates for rivers and harbors, and against this item Mr. Butler (Dem. Jowal raised the point of order that the aurropriations for this object did not rest within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations, but within that of the Committee on illuvers and Harbors. Mr. Butler was not so strongly opposed to the appropriations as he was to what he believed was a usurpation of jurisdiction by the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Blanchard (Dem. La.) quoted precedents on the other side, and between Butler and him there was something of a personal controversy. controversy.

Without disposing of the point the committee rose, and the House at 5:15 adjourned.

PASTOR GARLICK PUT UNDER BONDS

Justice Rapp Was Sorry, but It Was Black

stone and It Had to Re Done, Police Justice Rapp's office in Newark was erowded with colored folk yesterday morning to the Roy, C. H. Garlick of the Bethany Bap tist Church, who was tried for threatening to put a ball into the head of William Smith, a bencher in the church. The threats were made in the street after the annual church meeting on Jan. 17, and the trial took place on Saturday.

Paster Garlick was on hand promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to hear his doom. William Smith was there, too, and seemed to be affected more than the rastor. Justice Rapp is younger than either Smith or Pastor Garlick, and has a most wonderful moustache of auburn hue, of which he is both proud and careful. He has been a Justice of the Peace and Police Justice only a short time, but during that period has cultivated an air of gravity which would sit well on the Supreme Court bench. He had it with him yesterday when Mr. Garlick was called up for sentence, and he kept it under control as he told the colored preacher that he had decided that he was guilty of a breach of the peace, and must therefore place him under bonds in the sum of \$5000 kept the peace in the future.

"This decision was arrived at." Justice Rapp said. "because I think it was conclusively shown that after Mr. Smith left the church you pursued kim, talking loudly and using threatening language, which caused others to make a breach of the peace. This, according to Blackstone, is as lead as netually committing the breach yourself." Garlick, and has a most wonderful moustache

Blackstone, is as bed as netually committing the breach yourself."

The Justice then expressed his personal sympathy for Mr. Garlick and added that it seemed to him that the pastor in trying to prevent a breach of the peace had committed one. Mr. Smith was visible affected. He sighed and shook his gray head, and was moved almost to tears. Pastor Garlick was resigned, and remarked that he had expected no other decision, for he was lighting miquity and the whiskey ring both in and on of the church. Justice Rapp took him up rather sharely upon this remark, and the pastor said that he meant no insignation against the Court. Then he went to look for his counsel with the avowed determination of appealing from the decision. As he went out many of the flock grasped his hand in sympathy and some of them made extremely uncomplimentary remarks about Justice Rapp and his decision, while the women who admired their sprittant leader cast savings giances at the now thoroughly subdued Smith who caused all the troutle for the church and its pastor.

A CHILD STARTS THE CARLE.

All the Engines in the Brondway Railrond's Up-town Power House Exercised, Eight enormous driving wheels, two big fly-

vheels, several miles of heavy steel cable, and hundreds of tons of machinery were set in motion yesterday afternoon by Contractor John D. Crimmins's 10-year-old daughter, Constance, at lifty-four minutes past 3 o'crock. according to the watch of Major McNulty, engineer and contractor, in the new power house of the Broadway surface road, at Sixth avenue and Fifty-first street. The little girl was necompanied by her elder sister, Susie. Mr. Crimmins was not present, but Mr. Thompson of the Brondway company was, as were a number of gentlemen interested in it. Manage McNulty, who had the contract to build the machinery floors of the various power houses of the new cable road, and also has had super-

of the new cable road, and also has had supervision of the machinery and cables, saw to it that everthing went smoothly. There are four enormous drivers, four smaller ones, two flywheels, and two cable drivers in the lifty-first street power house, besides the powerful Corliss engines and great furnaces. When the cable is in use only half the wheels will be in operation, the other half being a sevarate plant for use in case the former are disabled. They were all in motion yesterday as a sort of delication of the machinery and cables, similar to the faunching of a shir.

All that Miss Constance did when the signal was given was to turn a small wheel, finnediately the engines began to move and the great wheels to turn. The cable, which extends to Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, was put in last week. It had been tested once before, but the cold snap froze the water that leaked into the conduit and nothing could be done until the thaw came. Two endiess cables are now in the cenduits, one for use in case of accident to the other. One was driven along yesterday at a six-mile gait. It extends under Fifty-first street to Seventh avenue, thence to Froadway, and thence to Thirty-fifth street. It was run until 5 o clock.

Mr. McNulty said that everything was satisfactory and that the cable will be in practical operation as far as the Battery by next spring

factory and that the cable will be in practical operation as far as the Battery by next spring surely. The machinery is in the Houston street power house now, and the cable can be put down as far as Bowling Green at any time. The cable thence to the Battery will be operated from the third power house in Front street.

TAXING PROOKLYN RAILROADS. The Companies Are Opposed to Senator Mofarty's Bill.

There was a conference yesterday in Brooklyn between Mayor Boody and the Presidents of the surface railroad companies in relation to the bill which Senator McCarty has introduced providing that a certain tax be imposed on the not earnings of the companies each year for the benefit of the city. President Lowis of the City Railroad Company voiced the sentiment of the companies by declaring against the bill. He said: "The fact that sentiment of the companies by declaring against the bill. He said: "The fact that some of these commanies after years of efficient and careful management are now able to make a good profit on their investment is no reason why they should be afflicted with an additional and special tax, especially in view of the fact that they have so largely contributed to the rapid growth of the city and already pay their quota of taxes." Mr. Lewis thought the only right way to do was to get something from the franchises at the time they are granted, and he called the attention of the Mayor to the fact that his company had recently offered the city \$250,000 for a certain franchise.

Mayor Boody said that in glving the railroad companies last year the right to use the trolley the city had virtually presented them with \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000. The time, he thought, had come for the city to obtain some revenue from the granting of franchises. If new roads are to be taxed in the fluture, he failed to see why those enjoying the franchises now should be exempted. It would be, in his ordinen, to the interest of all railroads to agree to a moderate tax in return for the valuable franchises they have received and would receive in the future. against the bill. He said:

Smugglers and Postal Thieves Scateneed. Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, imposed several sentences yesterday. Henry Demmert, who was caught smuggling \$1,237 worth of jewelry, was fined \$500 and sent to sail for thirty days. William Sargent, steward on one of the Mallory line steamers, steward on one of the Mallory line steamers, who attempted to smuggle cigars, got thirteen months. Jules De La Mott, another smuggler of eigars, got three months. Michael F. Conlon, a thieving letter carrier, was sentenced to two years in the Kings county penitentiary. Charles P. Cadman, who, while a clerk in the General Post Office, appropriated \$5,000 worth of stamps, was sent to the Finitra Reformatory. Owen J. licilly, another thieving letter carrier, got two years in the Frie county penitentiary, and William Loomis, another, eighteen months. Frank 1s. Armstrong, a deputy less master at North Tarrylown, against whom charges of their were prolerred, was sent to Fimita. Clementine and Francesca Pagliane, found guilty of bringing girls to this country for immoral purposes, were sent to Eric penitentiary for two years. John Moran and James Clark, guilty of fraudulent registration, got eighteen months each in the same institution.

The Pacific Express Of the Pennsylvania Hallroad leaves New York at \$100 P. M. every day and arrives at Chicago \$136 the second marning.—Ash. MISSIONARY'S

How He Suffered from Eczema, Doctors Failed. Grew Worse. Death Only Relief Expected.

I have been troubled with chronic Eczema on my limbs. The itching was very annoying and made me unfit for work. I had tried many remedies and consulted a good physician, but received no permanent rolled. A friend told me of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, I then sent for a copy of your book, more than a year ago, and now I wish I had read the book and begun to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES at tones. But the doctor said the remdies, good in some cases, would be of no use to me, and continued to prescribe for me for nine months. I grew worse and worse, Death would have been a relief, and it was the only relief I expected, Just then my wife if thank food for a good one found the book you sent in some out-of-the-way phree and read it through. She discharged the attending physician and said we would try the I have been troubled with chronic Eczema on

Cuticura Remedies

Procured one box of CUTICURA, one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I began to use them about the middle of last Angust, procuring a new supply when the first was exhausted. I am now well and attend to my missionary work. I am Secretary of the Sudiven County Bible Society (portrait enclosed). Have been engaged in missionary work in the county for eighteen years. To recommend the CUTICURA REMICULA DIFS to suffering humanity will be a part of my missionary work in the future.

P. O. Box 11, Mongaup, Sudivan county, N. Y.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest kin cures, blood purifiers, and lumor remo-dies of modern times. Sold everywhere, Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, SI. Prepared by the PORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Poston. 50 illustrations, and testimonials, malled free.

PIMPLES, blackbends, red, rough, chapped, and only

HOW MY BACK ACHES I.

Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strams, and Pain retered in one minute by the Cutteura
Anti-Pain Plusteer.

PLANNING TO SAVE THE OPERA HOUSE. Present Stockholders Solicited to Take Part

Henry Clews and George Henry Warren. Chairmen of the two committees of stockholders who will endeavor to buy in the Metropolitan Opera House at the foreclosure sale on Feb. 14, met at Mr. Clews's office yesterday morning and discussed ways and means to accomplish the desired end. After the conference Mr. Clews sent an appeal to all the stock-holders, in which he says:

holders, in which he says:

Each stockhoder coming into this scheme will be entitled to a partere best which will be thirty four in number. Please advise the committee, therefore, whether you will subscribe for either above, a bail, or a turnel of one. It is expected that the entire property will be obtainable at about \$1,500,000 a furch amount covers all the Gatstanding indeb edness, in which exemt it will replice an assessment upon each of the bailing representation of the continuous and the continuous countries. It will be a considered with the committee without delay your decision in the matter, as the property is advertised for sale on left, 14 next.

These will be

"There will be no annual assessments." said Mr. Clews to a reporter. "and the stock-holders will not be obliged to rent their boxes. The boxes go with the shares of stock to which the stockholders subscribe. As you see, only thirty-four loyes will go to the stockholders, and no other thirty-four, those in the front fier, will be rented to others."

EIGHT NEW KINDERGARTENS.

Work of a Society of Which Mrs. Cleveland Is Vice-President. The annual meeting of the New York Kindergarten Association was held at the Plaza Hotel yesterday afternoon. About three hundred people were present. After a short address by Richard Watson Gilder, the President of the society, and the transaction of routine business, speeches were made by Adolph L. Sanger, President of the Board of Education. Edward Eggleston, Hamilton W. Mable, Kata Douglas Wiggle, and Wilton Merle Smith.

Poughs Wiggie, and Wilton Merlo Smith.

During the tast year the association has
established eight new kindergartens, which
have an average enrollment of fifty pupils.
The society estimates it will need \$7,500 to
carry the work through the year.
After the needing the Board of Managers
elected the following officers. President, It.
W. Gilder: Vice-President, Mrs. Grover Cleveland: Second Vice-President, Hamilton W.
Mathe: Trensurer, Prof. Jasper T. Goodwin,
Secondry, Daniel S. Jemsen, and Corresponding Secretary, Idward A. Darling.

To Look for the City of Peking. Sax Francisco, Jan. 31. Shipping mer yes. terday discussed little else than the causes of the non-arrival of the Pacific mail steamer City of Peking. The company officials now admit that some accident has befallen her, but their theory is that she has broken her erank shaft and is coming in under sail. If news of her is not received to-day Sprechels's log tug the Fearless, will go out in search of the missing vessel. She has a week's coal supply and will follow the southern course, steaming by a chart which the leking followed in her last voyage. Should the tag find the steamer disabled it will be a rich hand, as the cargo alone is worth \$22.00,000 and the vessel another \$1,000,000.

A Poverty-stricken Ex-Governor.

OMAHA, Jan. 31.-It has been discovered that ex-Gov. John M. Thaver, who created such a great sensation two years ago by refusing to allow Gov. How to take possession of the office, is being sheltered by a poor soldier in the subtries of Lineau. All his wealthy political friends turned against him after his exit from office, and he is penniless. It has been hitherto understood that he was in Texas.

The Dutchess County Election Case, POUGHEEPSIE, Jan. 31. - Justice Barnard has denied the motion for a new order compelling the members of the State Board of Canvassers to show cause why they should not be pun-ished for contempt for disobeying the man-date of the Court of Appeals in the Dutchess county election case.

Wholesome

Makes a healthy body and a sound mind. How desirable, then, to use those food products which make healthful food.

Cottolene

Is almost entirely a sweet vegetable oil, the one other ingredient being purified beef suct. What could be more acceptable in the way of a cooking fat for use in all shortening and frying? Physicians of the highest standing use CottoLene in their own homes, and recommend its use, and there is ample evidence that it is doing efficient service in behalf of hygiene. Give it a trial. For sale by all grocers.

Beware of imitations.

Manufactured only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

CHICAGO, ILL., and Produce Exchange M. Y. LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

A TILT IN THE HOUSE THAT LOOKED LIKE A FIGHT.

It Was in the Bebate on the Sundry Civil Bill-Mr. Butler of lows Told Mr. Blanebard of Louisiana that He Was " Not a Gentleman," but Afterward Apologized-Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine Back WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, - An exciting incident.

occurred in the flouse of Representatives just before the adjournment this afternoon, which came near resulting in a personal encounter between Mesers, Blanchard of Louisiana and Butler of Iowa, but which finally ended in tence after mutual applopies had been made It was nearly 5 o'clock, and the House was ocennied with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The item in the bill had been reached which provides for continuing the river and harbor contract work in New York, Charleston. Savanuati, Baltimore, and other points along the coast. Under a provision in the last River and Harbo bill, certain improvements are to be hereafter provided for in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The Committee on Appropriations did not make the point of order against the provisions, but Representative Butler, the gentleman from Iowa who wants the pansy adopted as the national flower, interfered to prevent any further appropriations for river and hurbor improvements in the pending bill.

While he did not have the open support of Judge Holman, the latter quietly sanctioned the point of order, and Mr. Blanchard, Chairman of the River and Harbor Committee, was engaged in showing the House that Mr. Holman had originally supported similar provisions in the Sundry Civil bill of last session. Some of the members enjoy good natured flings at Judge Holman because of his economical ideas. Quite a crowd gathered around Mr. Blanchard and encouraged him in his remarks, which were directed at analyze foliman. The latter did not appear to be the least disturbed, but sat quiety in his chair conty a stort distance from Mr. Blanchard. In commenting upon the point of order Mr. Blanchard said he did not charge the gentleman from fown with being the originator of the point of order, but intimated that it was an spired by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman). Mr. Butler sprang from his seat, and with an indiginant fourish of his hand toward Mr. Elanchard, who was but a few feet distant, declared that the statement just made was unique. ered around Mr. illanchard and encouraged

was untrie.
"And," said he, with a threatening gesture
"If you were a gentleman you would not have

If you were a gentleman you would not have made it.

Instantly there was a buzz of excitement in the Heuse, and members arose from their chairs and closed in around the gentlemen from Louisiana and lowa. Mr. Butiers unjaritamentary language staggered the usually digetised and courteous gentleman from Louis and for an instant, and all eyes furned upon him awaiting bis reply. With remarable composure, he slowly and deliberately said:

"Mr. Speaker, this is not the time nor the placetor reply the sixtement. "Mr. Speaker, this is not the time for the place to reply to the statement just made by the gentleman from lows. I will, at another time and place, resent the input which he has just offered me."

Mr. Blanchard is a fall, slim man, while Mr. Butler is one of the most, robust-looking, men

Mr. Binnebard, is a fall, slim man, while Mr. Butler is one of the most rounst-hooking men in Congress. He probably weighs at least fifty pounds more than Mr. Blanchard. Instantly the two men were surrounded by their flicinds, and for a few minutes there was considerable speculation as to what the outcome of a meeting between the two men would be. Mr. Blanchard proceeded with his remarks on the point of order. Nobody was braving any attention to him, the members were too busy contemplating a sensational encounter after the House adjourned. Several members gathered around Mr. Butler and whispered to him, while he giarted defauntly at the gentlemns. the House adjourned. Several members gathered around Mr. Builtr and whispered to him, while he glared definity at the gentleman from I ouisiana. The latter scoolness must have chiled the warm blood of the gentleman from lows for he afterward apologized to the House for the remarks he made in the heat of the debate. Mr. blanchard accepted the apology and when the House adjourned the two gentlemen, shoot hands, and they are now supposed to be triends.

The fighting members of the House were somewhat disappointed at the anicable adjustment of the difficulty. They would have enjoyed a Congressional scrap, as was shown by the inferest they took in the affair when it looked most threatening. The House finally adjourned, with the point of order against the River and Hartor Appropriations till still pending.

Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine of the Senate has just returned from Nebraska, and reports the Republican outlook in that State as very much better than it has been up to this time. Under an arrangement late hist week the Republichan are embled to go into a caucus, and this, he says, lends Mr. Paddock to believe that he will utilized by the elected to succeed himself in the Senate. There were seven he publican members from bouglas county, which includes the city of Omalia, whose seats were contested, and the Founists, having a majority of two, threatened to insear them if they attempted to go into caucus and solidity upon any one candidate. At the same time there were four Populist members whose seats were being contested for by Republicans, and which, Mr. Valentine says, would have certainly resulted in their being much better than it has been up to this time

paidicans, and which, Mr. Valentime says, would have certainly resulted in their being ousted had the contest come on.

Hecognizing this, these four Populists made a combination with the Republicans, and after a combination with the Republicans, and after a long contest succeeded in discharging the Elections committee and declaring all contests off. This gave the Republicans are again of three members, and removed the possibility of the Populists unsenting the Republicans.

Index this arrangement the Republicans can now go into a caucae. They still have five short of a majority on joint ballot, the Populists have thirteen short of a majority, and the Republicans are all told. The Democrats have the balance of power. All engreements made by society people

perfect success, socially and financially, of the charity ball given for the henefit of the Children's Hospital to-night. This ball has been for years one of the brilliant events of the winter, and the one to-night was even more successful tisan usual. The National lifter armory was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers. The guests were received by Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Edward McCauley, Mrs. Charles Glover, and Mrs. Halph Johnson. A number from the long list of lady patronesses were present to-night as well as a great many people prominent in society and the success of the ball is an established fact.

Mrs. Charles Gibson, wife of the Senator from Maryland, and Mrs. William Pixon, wife of the Representative from Montana, have cards out for a reception on the evening of the 10th of February at the Sloreham. The large banquet room will be opened for dancing. Mrs. Gibson's daughter, Mrs. Semple of Louisville, will arrive this week.

The secretary of War and Mrs. Elkins gave a dinner of eighteen covers this evening. The table was exquisitely decorated with white bride roses and maidenhair ferns.

Mrs. Wanamaker opens her house on Wednesday for the first formal reception of the season, and Miss Wanamaker has cards out for teas on the 3d and 10th of February.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin T. Cable have cards out for a cotillon on the 10th of February.

The Mexican Legation was crowded with visitors this sifternoon. Mane, liometo is a most popular woman, and her receptions are always crowded, but this being the last one of the winter was an occasion not to be neglected. A large number of ladies were in the receiving party. Miss Waite and Miss Halford served tea and chocolate in the dining room. The table was ornamented by an exquisite piece of Persian embroidery and tall silver vases with red and white roses. The ball room, with its mirrored walls, was a brilliant and attractive place. perfect success, socially and financially, of the charity ball given for the benefit of the Chil-

and attractive place. Senator Higgins Introduced in the Senate to-day some amendments to the Nicaragua Canal bill providing that none of the bonds provided for shall be issued to the company until the President of the United States is satisfied that the canal with all its accessories can be completed for the safe, convenient, and conomical margation from ocean to ocean of both mercantile and naval vessels of the largest size, and at a cost not exceeding the cash proceeds of the \$100,000,000 of bonds, including the amounts alrendy expended. To afford this satisfaction to the President the amendment provides for the appointment of a body of five engineers, three of whom shall be from the Engineer Corps of the army, to make full investigation and report. Canal bill providing that none of the bonds

In the House of Representatives to-day, during the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Beltzhoover of Pennsylvania endeavored to have a clause a dopted providing that hereafter the heads of Government departments shall be authorized to have all public printing done by contract by private firms in case they underbal the public Printing Office. Mr. Peltzhoover was acting it is understood, as the specesiman of Pestinaster-tieneral Wanamaker, who has had some of the Pest Office Department work done outside of the dest Office Department work done outside of the department. Representative Cummings, in a brief and vigorous speech in behalf of the terinting in the Government office, showed that it would be very easy for the Government to be underbid, as its printers work but eight hours per day, as they each have thirty days leave of absence with pay each year, and in addition get frequent holidays by reacon of the death of distinguished men, e.c. The proposition of Mr. Beltzhoover Appropriation bill, Mr. Beltzhoover of Penn

GREAT DANGER OF TO-DAY

IT IS GROWING MORE COMMON AND IS INVADING THE BOME.

Softening of the Brain Numbers Among Its Victims Scores of Eminent Men-Report of Dr. Williams of Randall's Island.

In the North American Review for December Dr. Henry Smith Williams, Medical Superintendent of the Bandall's Island, and an autherity on the diseases of the brain, bad an article on "General Paresis of the Insane," which attracted wide and deserved attention. We quote its opening paragraph:

"Of all the diseases that menace the race only a few are absolutely fatal. Indeed, there is but one common disease that invariably brings its victims speedily to the grave. This most ruthless of maladies is that terrible form of insanity technically called general paresis or paretic dementia, and known to layman as 'softening of the brain.' Its unvarying his-tory entitles it to precedence over consumption, cancer, Bright's disease, in short, places it peerless in had prodminence. And, as if this were not enough, its malignity is emits victim before it extinguishes his life. It changes his personality, dethrones reason. almost eliminates the mind, and steadily weakening the body, leaves toward the last a mere skeletal, vegetative being, scarce recognizable as the vestige of his former self, unknowing, unf eling mindless, to his friends at once a tearful memory and a terrible obsetive presence. Finally death comes in a form hornible enough to be the fitting climax of so awful a disease."

Paresis has numbered among its victims scores of eminent men. It does not strike down the clod, but the active, alert, nervously-organized business man, author, actor, statesman, physician, journalist, &c.

What is its cause?
In a word, abuse of function, over activity. Who among us does not know of a once brilliant intellect now periodically clouded, or perchance brought to an incurable condition by overwork or abuse of certain functions? Wo do not wish to unnecessarily harrow un

the feelings of the reader. What we desire is to point out the way of escape. When a man feels that he is losing his grip on business. that his memory is failing him, that he tires easily, that his head aches, and that he cannot eat and sleep well, it is high time to call a halt. It is either a question of 'ess business, less self-gratification, or softening of the brain and death.

When a woman feels that she is less brilliant, less able to perform her social duties; when she realizes that she is growing sallower, weaker, less attractive, it is time for her to pause and reflect.
Lut, you say, "What can I do? How can I

escape?" The answer is simple. Follow the laws of life, the dictates of common sense. Do as so many others have done, take the greatest scientific preparation of the age for preventing an i counteracting these troubles.

You know what it is. You have heard your friends speak of it. You know that it is Warner's Safe Cure, further particulars of which will be furnished free on application to the Medical Department of H. H. Warner & Co. Rochester, N. Y. Warner's Safe Cure will relieve the engarge! kidneys, aid digestion. and assist in making healthy blood. Thousands have escaped the asylum and premature death by rursuing the course we have outlined, and we beg of you, reader, that for your own sake, as well as the happiness of those who are near and dear to you, to be wise in time and to-day begin that course of living and resort to that help which will lead to a vigorous life, with faculties unimpaired, and with years of usefulness for yourself and friends in store.

Mr. E. C. Lawrence, a banker and member of the New York Stock Exchange, speaking upon the subject, said: "Any one who has ever been in the New York Stock Exchange or has witnessed the amount of mental pressure that it involves does not need to be told that Americans live too rapidly, and yet many men and women live to as green an old age as Europeans, but, in addition to working hard, they recreate and use proper tonics. I think, by experience, that Warner's Safe Cure is an excellent tonic."

The experience of Mr. F. W. Whiting, who is interested in telephones, has been, in many respects, remarkable. This is what he says: Yes, we do live too rapidly; we succeed nd gecumulate wealth, but we exhaust ourselves in doing it. I know this from my own experience. The place at which I did business nearly killed me. A few years ago I was pervous, irritable, run down. I longed for life, yet did not care for it. I dreaded death, but living was unbearable. What! in perfect health now? Yes, I am. I save my strength. use good judgment, and take Warner's Safe Cure regularly. I am not ashamed of this, but rather proud of it. I have found it to be indispensable to my health and happiness. Do I work? Yes, hard every day, and I believe all Americans can do the same thing regardless of the climate, competition, or social demands were arranged so as not to interfere with the

if they will act upon my suggestion." The Hon. A. S. Greenleaf, who was recently seen at the House of Representatives in Washington, added his testimony in the following outspoken words: "The exhaustions of pub-He life are certainly very great, but so also are the strains of business life, of professional life, of social life. In counteracting their dangerous effects Warner's Safe Cure is unsurpassed. It is a splendid remedy. I speak

from personal experience."

The dangers of modern life are great, but they can be avoided by care and the use of the right remody. Will you neglect so important a matter ? Ade.

MRS. SCOTT IN A HOSPITAL.

Cabman Pike is Held in \$2,000 Ball Uniti She is Able to Appear Against Him.

Cabman Chauncey Pike, who is accused of stenling Mrs. Scott's jewelry and \$200, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon, and, on the affidavit of Detective Sergeant Titus charging him with larceny, was held in \$2,000 ball for examination to morrow. The detective told the Court that Mrs. Scott had been found at a private hospital at 151 East Fifty-first street, where she had been sent on Sunday by Dr. Daniel Lewis of 240 Madison avenue. He said she was so ill that it would be several days before she could appear in court, and showed a doctor's certificate to that effect.

Improving its Block System.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has laid a pipe for compressed air, the motive power in a new automatic block signal system, all the way from Bahway to Jersey City. tem, all the way from Rahway to Jersey City. This system, it is said, makes such an accident as that in which Jeffrey Biswitt lost his life on the Heckensack Meadows on Jan. 19 impressible. That collision was caused by the carclessness of a block signal telegraph operator in not displaying a red light until the block shead of him was clear. The new system displays a red light until a train has passed one block and a green light until the train has passed the second one. The former means "stop" and the second "take care."

